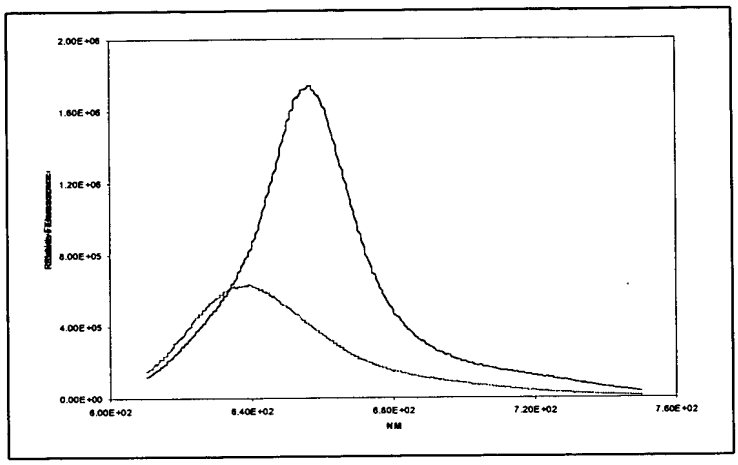
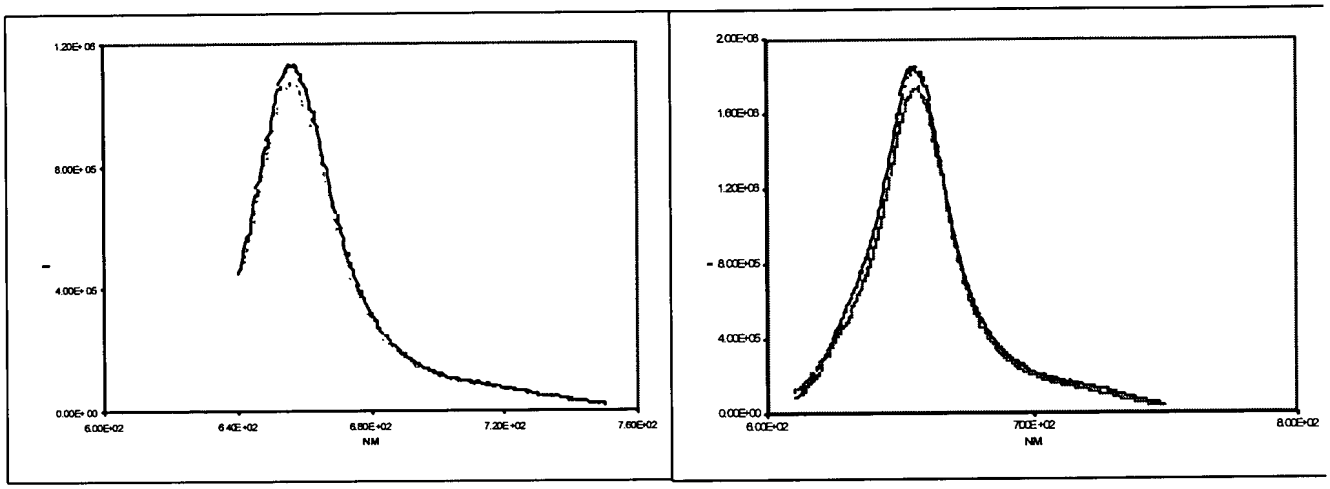


Figure 2A. Fluorescence emission spectra of 500 ng/mL APC stored for 0 h (solid line) and 2 h (dotted line) at room temperature. Note that at 0 h the emission maximum was 660 nm while after 2 h it shifted to 642 nm and lost 50% of it's fluorescence emission intensity.

15



Figures 2B & 2C. Fluorescence emission spectra for SL-APC (B: left graph) and
20 XL-APC (C: right graph) stored at 500 ng/mL in PBS for 0 h (solid line) and 2 h (dotted line).

Figure 3: Effect of high temperature (65°C) on APC, SL-APC and XL-APC stability. Change in relative fluorescence intensity (CPS) at 660 nm between Native APC (dot/dashed line), SL-APC (solid line) and XL-APC (dashed line) over time when stored at 65°C.

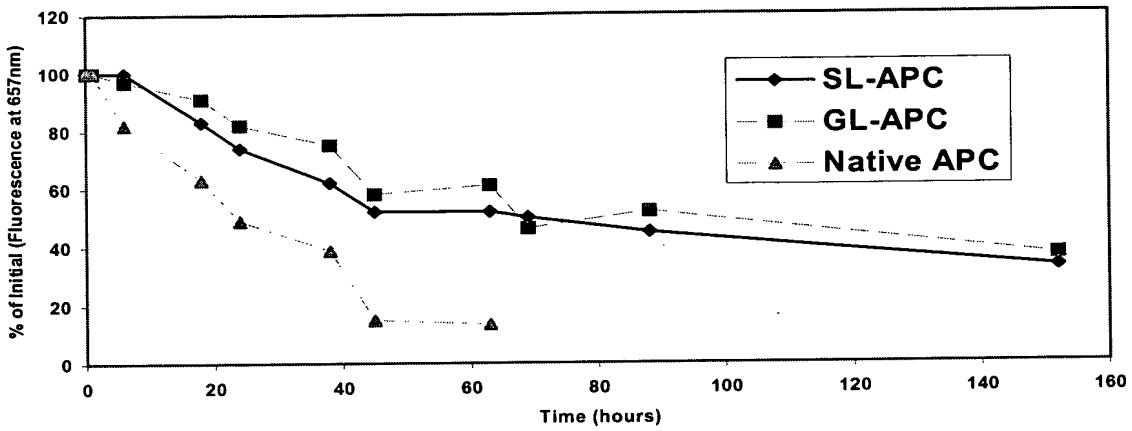
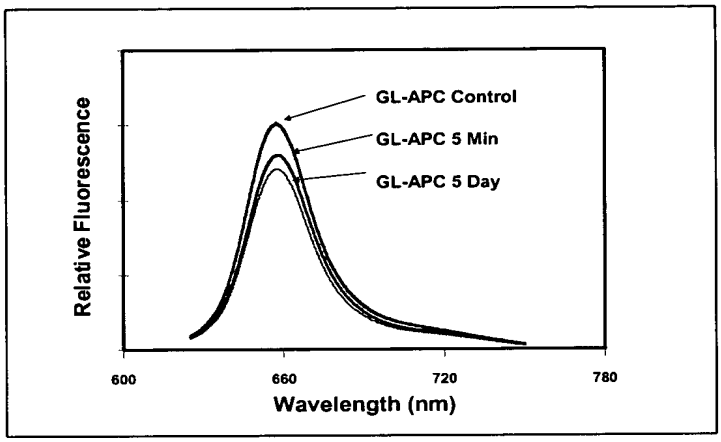
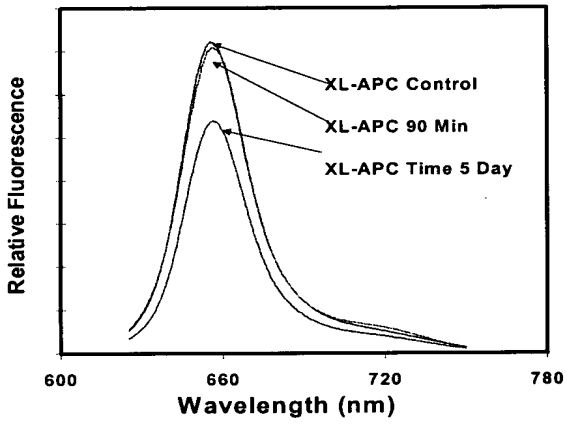


Figure 4


GL-APC Control
GL-APC 5 Min
GL-APC 5 Day
Relative Fluorescence
600
660
720
780
Wavelength (nm)


XL-APC Control
XL-APC 90 Min
XL-APC Time 5 Day
Relative Fluorescence
600
660
720
780
Wavelength (nm)

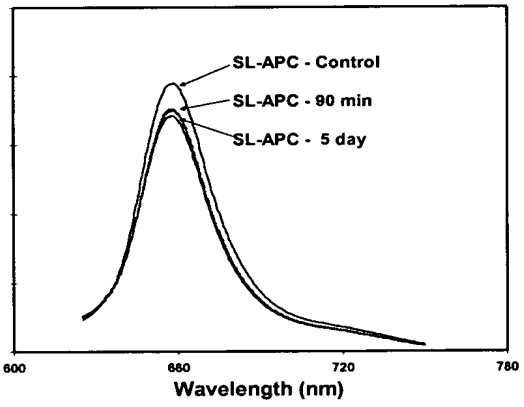

SL-APC - Control
SL-APC - 90 min
SL-APC - 5 day
600
660
720
780
Wavelength (nm)

Figure 5. Detection of Phosphorylated Poly-GAT with Europium labeled Anti-Phosphotyrosine IgG (PY20) and SL-APC labeled streptavidin or a commercially availabe XL-APC labeled streptavidin. Poly-GAT was phosphorylated with a src-tyrosine kinase and then titrated from 0 ng to 12 ng. Positive phosphorylation was measured as a ratio using two wavelengths (620 & 650 nm) as previously described (Mathis, *Clin. Chem.*, 41:1391-1397, 1995).

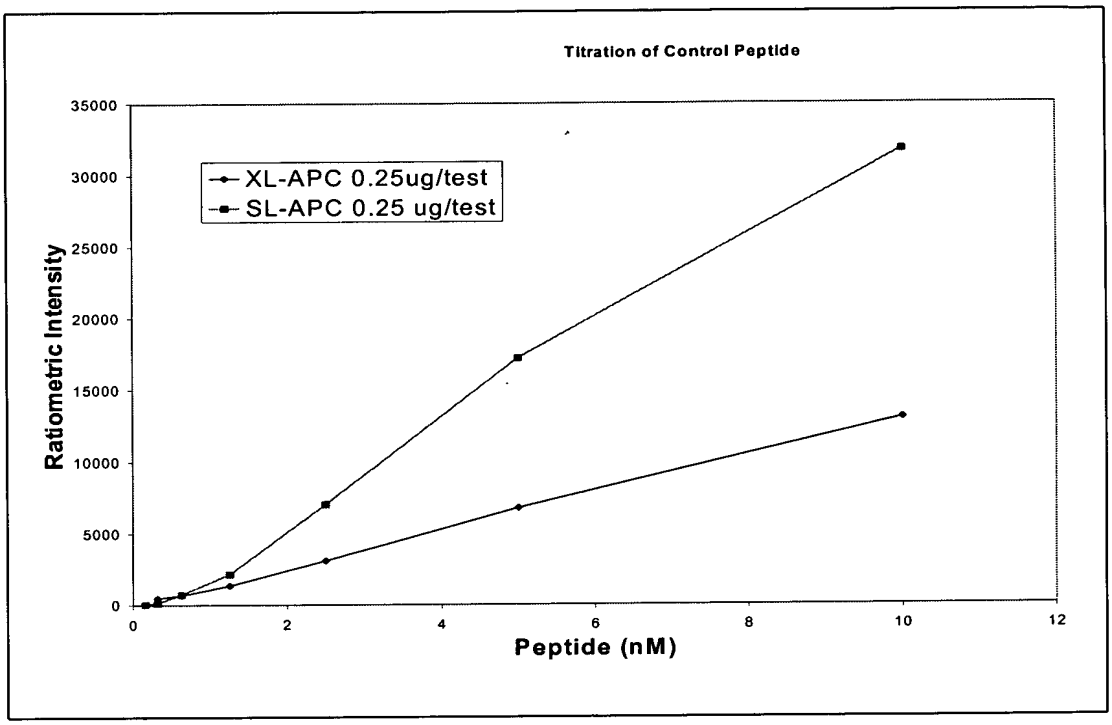


Figure 6

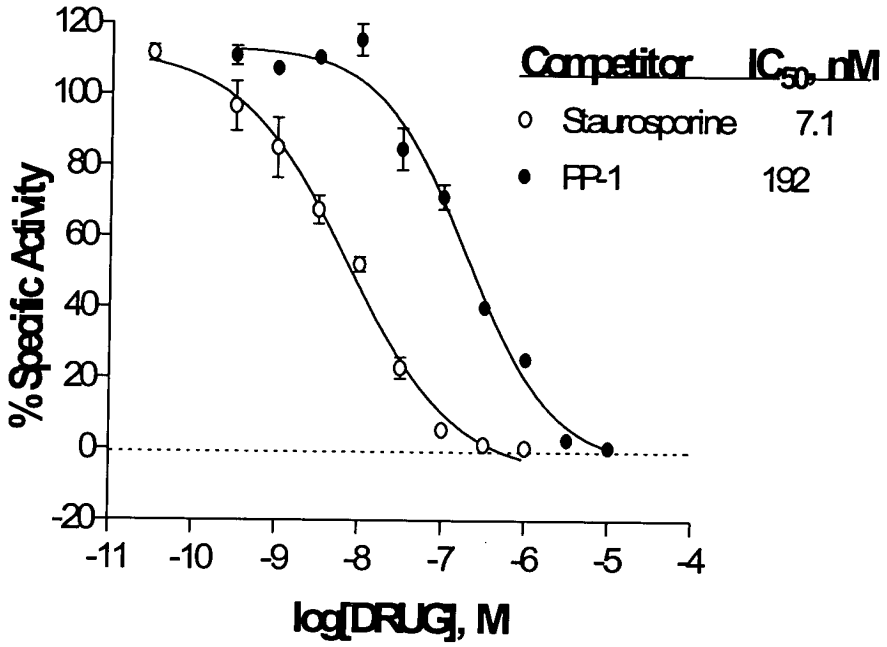
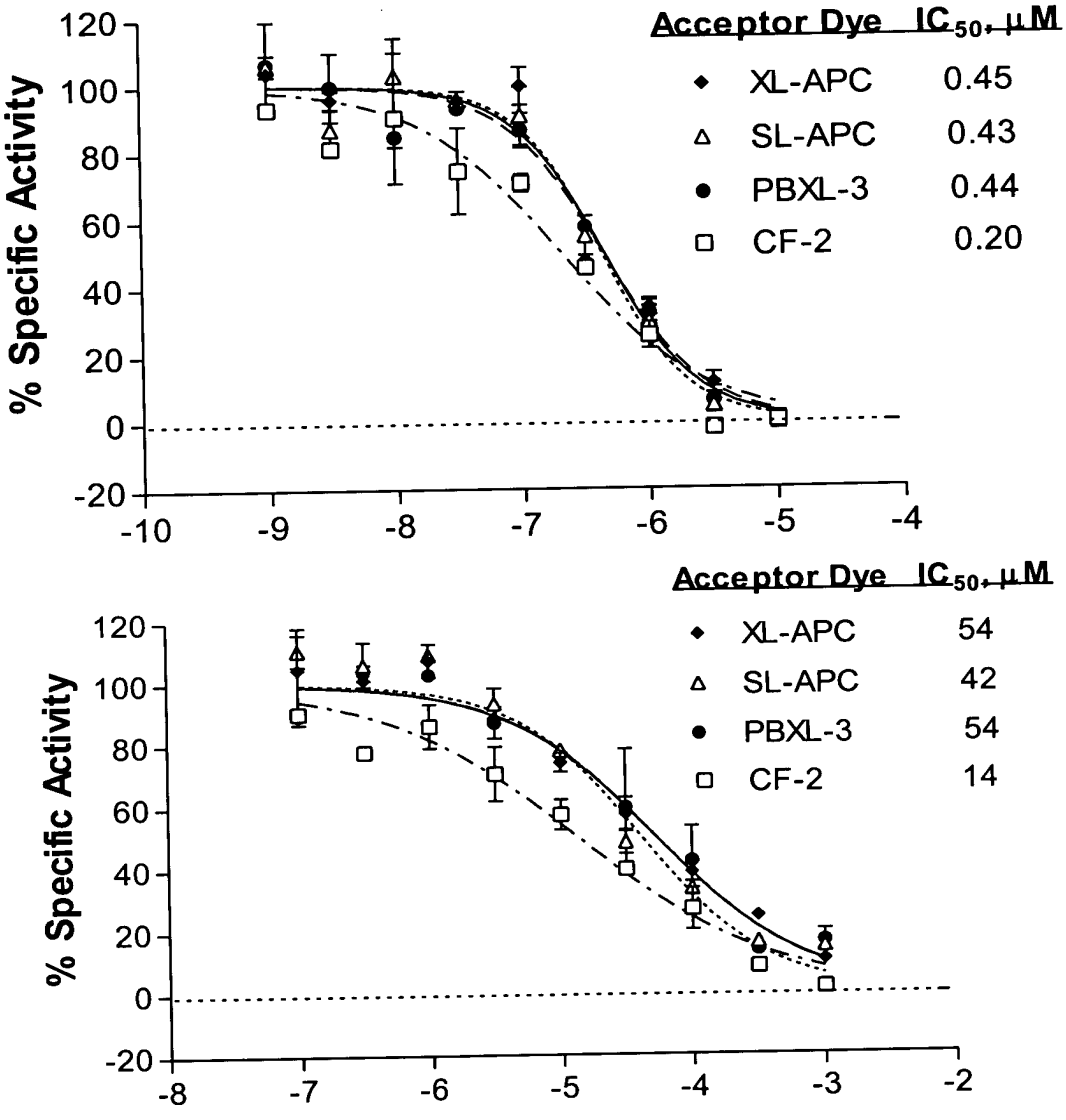

120
100
80
60
40
20
0
-20
% Specific Activity
-11
-10
-9
-8
-7
-6
-5
-4
log[DRUG], M
Competitor
IC50, nM
Staurosporine
7.1
PP-1
192

Figure 7


Acceptor Dye IC50, µM
XL-APC 0.45
SL-APC 0.43
PBXL-3 0.44
CF-2 0.20
% Specific Activity
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-10
-9
-8
-7
-6
-5
-4
Acceptor Dye IC50, µM
XL-APC 54
SL-APC 42
PBXL-3 54
CF-2 14
% Specific Activity
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-8
-7
-6
-5
-4
-3
-2

5